and do what pleases them, if it does not infringe on the rights of others.

Clearly, this means opening the saloons on Sunday, and every reader of Mr. Belmont's speech or of the proceedings of the convention will so understand it.

HILL SHREWDER THAN PLATT.

The Democratic party, under Mr. Hill's lead, took a step to-day which the Republican State Convention, in consequence of Thomas C. Platt's blind leadership, refused to take. The Democratic State Committee adopted a resolution nending that its membership be enlarged and its basis of membership changed. For several years past, like the Republican State Committee, it has been elected on lines of the Congress districts. It became evident to the Democratic leaders, as it has to Independent Republicans, that the Congress districts are an junfair and misleading basis of representation of party strength. Moreover, a State Committee organized on the Congress District plan had too many city members and toe few rural members. plan of representation was far more harmful to he Republican than to the Democratic party, since the bulk of its vote was in the rural districts, and it was needful to get out that vote. mas C. Platt and his followers resist ed any reformation of the Republican State Comhowever, and last week at the Republican State Convention voted down a resolution offered by John E. Milholland instructing the State Committee to make careful inquiry about the need of changing the basis of representation in vention. Mr. Hill, shrewder than Mr. Platt, himif suggested a reformation of the Democratic State Committee, and himself carried a resolution mending that in future it be elected according to the lines of the fifty Senate districts. When the Committee. It was a plan which ought to have been adopted by the Republican party at its con-

A FIERCE FIGHT PROBABLE.

The prospects to-night are that there will be a flerce fight in the convention to-morrow over the of the Tammany Hall delegation be awarded to the State Democracy delegates. Possibly this conflict will be made for dramatic ses, to show to a wondering world that Tammany Hall is being trampled on; but the signs, nevertheless, are that many of the Tammany Hall men and State Democracy leaders are in dead earnest and intend to have a 'scrap" in which some one will get injured. Edward Murphy, Jr., is said to differ with Mr. Hill and to be siding with Richard Croker against admission of the State Democracy delegates.

William F. Sheehan also appears to have deserted Hill and to be acting in alliance with Murphy and Croker against Hill.

The State Democracy leaders were considerably alarmed to-night when they heard that Senator Murphy had got over his severe attack of rheumatism and was sending for members of the Committee on Contested Seats and urging them rheumatism and was sending for members of the Committee on Contested Seats and urging them to wote against seating any of the State Demorracy delegates. Senator Hill at the time was in the Committee on Contested seats fighting for those delegates. The interesting scene was therefore to be witnessed of two United States Senators of the Democratic persuasion engaged in a by no means amicable contest. William F. Sheep ising in the shingly by having a majority by no means amicable contest. William F. Sheehan joined in the shindy by having a majority of the delegates from Eric County, who are under his control, meet and elect three Sheehan Democrats, one of them his former law partner, John Cunnen, as members of the Democratic State Committee. This action greatly enraged the Cleveland Democrats of Eric County, who had believed that, following the precedent set in Brooklyn in dealing with the Shepard Democrats, one-third of the members of the State Committee from Eric County would be awarded to them. In other words, they expected at least to have one of the three members of the Democratic State Committee from Eric County. This cratic State Committee from Erie County. This action of the Sheehan Democrats, experienced politicians believe, puts in peril the canvass of Augustus F. Scheu for State Treasurer. Mr. Scheu is a prominent Sheehan Democrat, and was elected a member of the State Committee.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY SORE.

"The hog combine seems to be at work," said a leading member of the State Democracy. The same man said he feared that owing to Senator tee on Credentials would report against the admission of the State Democracy delegates. This would not matter, however, since through Senator Hill's influence and that of rural Democrats any adverse report of the Committee on Contested Seats could be beaten in the convention it-

tested Seats could be beaten in the convention itself.

With the inviting prospect of a "mill" between Tammany Hall and the State Democracy to-morrow, equal n ferocity to the approaching encounter of Corbett and Flizsimmons, many, of the delegates went to bed. The bitter nature of the conflict in the Committee on Contested Seats tonight can be appreciated from Charles S. Fairchild's statement: "I told the committee that the Democratic party needed our votes. Thomas F. Grady, following for Tammany Hall, more than confirmed all that I had said on this point, and finally clinched it by saying: "Gentlemen have said that Tammany Hall carries tomahawks. Look at the belts of the warriers of the State Democrats. They are bursting with our scalps."

SEATES REPEATEDLY CHANGED.

The Democratie State Beket cannot yet be determined. It has been repeatedly changed today, and probably will be subject to change to-The only person who seems to have a certainty of nomination is General Heratio C King, of Brooklyn, for Secretary of State. He will be supported by both factions of the Democratic party in Brooklyn, James D. Bell will probably make the speech nominating him, and then some Shepard Democrat will second his nomination. Tammany Hall delegates were saying tonight, they have been secret. The nomination. Tammany Hall delegates were saying to-night that they might support Thomas C. T. Crain for Attorney-General. This shatters the dream of Danisi G. Grilin, of Watertown, that he will be nominated for Attorney-General without opposition. If Tammany Hall does oppose Griffin's nomination, ex-Governor Flower, who earnestly desires it, will be greatly offended and may actually fight Senator Murphy, his chief political backer, if the latter should contest the admission of the State Democracy into the convention. The supporters of John B. Judson, of Gloversville, are confident that he will be nominated for State Treaturer. The leading candidate for the nomination of State Engineer is George Clinton Ward, of Boonville, Oneida County. A cloud of mystery rests over the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Senator Rice, of Kingston, said to-night that Senator Rice, of Kingston, said to-night that Judge Alton B. Parker was willing to accept the nomination, but would not seek it. The Orange County delegates are favoring the nomination of Judge Charles F. Brown, of Newburg, who was the Democratic candidate last year for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was beaten along with David B. Hill. He did not then disclose any strong running qualities. It can be said that his

Health

blood is real and lasting. As long as you have rich red blood you will have no sickness. When you allow your blood to become thin, de

pleted, robbed of the little red corpuscles which ndicate its quality, you will become tired, worn out, lose your appetite and strength, and disease will soon have you in its grasp. Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. Mood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

against Judge Haight, the Republican candidate.
John D. Teller, of Auburn, also is a candidate for
Judge of the Court of Appeals. Norton Chase,
of Albany, had a boom for Controller.

THE PROBABLE CANDIDATES. The Democratic State ticket, from to-night's tokens, will have on it the following names, aithough it may be changed to-morrow:

For Secretary of State—Horatio C. King, of

For State Controller—Norton Chase, of Albany. For Attorney-General—Daniel G. Griffin, of

For State Treasurer-John B. Judson, of Glov-For State Engineer-George Clinton Ward, of For Judge of the Court of Appeals-Alton B.

For Judge of the Court of Appenis—Alton B. Parker, of Kingston.

This would not be a strong ticket. Possibly Theodore W. Myers, of New-York, will be nominated for Controller to console Tammany Hall. It may happen, also, that John D. Teller, of Auburn, will be nominated for Judge of the Court of Appenia

At midnight the Committee on Credentials revealed that it was controlled by Senator Murphy and was against Senator Hill by voting to grant to the State Democracy only one-fifth representation in the convention. This would leave sentation in the convention. This would leave Tammany Hall with eighty-four delegates. The State Democracy wanted one-third of the delegation, or thirty-five delegates. Senator Hill was in the Committee on Credentials, and witnessed his own defeat. The State Democracy leaders were angry when they heard of the decision of the committee, and vowed that they would appeal to the convention for a larger representation. People are curious to know if Senator Hill will go into the convention to-morrow and lead the fight to obtain a larger representation for the State Democracy.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR PLANK

from 8 o'clock until midnight wrangling over the Sunday liquor plank. Herman Ridder, of the 'Staats Zeltung," presented a plank which was acceptable to the city delegates, but unacceptable so far as its language was concerned to the rural delegates. The plank read as follows:

rural delegates. The plank read as follows:

The Democratic party being, as it ever has been, strictly in favor of a respectful observance of Sunday, especially in abstaining on that day from all save necessary labor and avocations, and yet mindful of the right of every citizen to the enjoyment of worship and comfort and recreations according to his own conscience and wishes, as far as compatible with due regard to the beliefs and desires of others, we promise to propose to and endeavor to obtain from the coming Legislature a law which will enable each community to determine for itself hyp oppular vote whether the sale of food, beverages and other necessaries shall be permitted on the first day of the week during certain hours and in a manner so restricted as not to interfere with religious observance to be specified by statute.

The rural delegates once rejected this plank in favor of the Sunday sale of liquor, but the city members again introduced it and pressed it. The rural delegates did not object to the Sunday sale of liquor, but wanted this expression of the party to be somewhat disguised, in order to be accepted in their communities. A substitute plank was offered by the city delegates. It read as follows:

Resolved. That every city may by a majority vote of its inhabitants determine whether or not an individual may procure therein such beverages, food, conveniences and comforts within such hours

The Committee on Resolutions at midnight, in despair of reaching an agreement on the Sunday liquor plank, appointed a sub-committee, conof Daniel N. Lockwood, William Sulzer, Roswell P. Flower, Wauhope Lynn and Edward Roswell P. Flower, Wauhope Lynn and Edward M. Shepard to draw up a plank on the liquor question, to be submitted to the whole committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The sub-committee will labor on this plank until the smail hours of the morning. Even then it will not be certain that its work will be approved, since it must pass the scrutiny and critical examination of the majority of the committee

The Committee on Credentials also conferred on Tammany Hall to-night the authority to use the party emblem. This action and the reduction of the number of delegates they demanded greatly enraged the State Democracy leaders. They urged Senator Hill to make a fight for them in the convention to-morrow.

convention to-morrow.

CUCKOOS GET ONE-FIFTH.

THE DECISION OF THE NEW-YORK CON-TEST PLEASES NOBODY.

BOTH SIDES ANGRY AND A BIG FIGHT DICTED FOR TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 24.-"Tammany has always worked better for the ticket after being kicked and cuffed." This was the reason given by a country delegate to-day for favoring a cutting down of the Tammany representation in the convention by the admission of the Grace-Fairchild Democracy. The result of the New-York contest has absorbed a great share of the interest of the convention people tonight. Not even the excitement over the excise plank exceeds that which has been manifested to-day in regard to the Tammany-Grace battle. Both sides have been active in canvassing the members of the Credentials Committee and the delegates at large. Senator Murphy became so much better to-night that he was able to send for members of the committee and urge them to favor the retention of Tammany. Trusted henchmen of the Senator were also at work. The Tammany Hall braves have been doing a great deal of missionary work since the adjournment of the convention. A prominent member of the State Democracy said to-night that he believed that Tammany had a majority of the Committee on Credentials, "but," he added, "we will carry our cause into the convention, and make the fight there to-morrow, should the committee's

decision be adverse." The Committee on Credentials met this evening in a room on the top floor of the Yates House. James D. Bell, of Kings County, the chairman of the committee, presided. Senator Hill showed his personal interest in the case by appearing as a member and taking part in the proceedings. The committee spent nearly three hours on the Oswego case, where J. B. Higgins and his crowd are contesting the seats of the Bulger faction, and the Queens County case, in which the notorious "Pat" Gleason is trying to bulldoze his way into the convention. It was 10 p. m. when the New-York case was reached, and Chairman Bell | made his proclamation against smoking he left appear. The Tammany men were present. The contestants were in the hallway waiting to be furnished music while the ushers were trying to summoned. The room was jammed full of excit- steer the delegates into their appointed places. ed sympathizers of the different parties, when Charles S. Fairchild, Wheeler H. Peckham, Everett P. Wheeler, Francis M. Scott, Theodore Sutro, John Jeroloman, Colonel R. Grier Monroe and other State Democrats filed in. Every chair in the apartment was occupied, and the contestants sought in vain for resting places. As men connected with the organization in the though impelled by a common impulse. State were absent to-day from the meeting of the all of them moved over into the north end of the room where Senator Hill sat looking pale, grant and extremely thoughful. A man wearing a big red Tammany badge, who had been sitting beside Hill, got up as the exponents of reform approached and offered his chair to Everett P. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler caught sight of the figure Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler caught sight of the beautof Hill in the adjoining chair, and edging to one side insisted on Mr. Peckham's taking the seat. The latter seemed to demur, but Mr. Wiceeler deftly pushed Mr. Peckham into the empty place of the control of the con Mr. Peckham was apparently in the depths of thought when prevailed on to sit down, but a moment later, when he looked to his right and the man who had defeated his nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court was touching elbows with him, the distinguished counseling cloavs with him, the distinguished counsel-lor's expressive face was a sight to behold. Sena-tor Hill was similarly ill at ease, but he did his best to look inoifferent. The efforts of these two old antagonists to appear unconscious of each other's presence brought out a guffaw, in which Chairman Bell had to join.

FAIRCHILD STATES THE CASE.

Mr. Fairchild presented the case for the conestants, stating it briefly. He said that the reason the State Democracy were at the convention's doors again, seeking admission this year | rear. after being repulsed a year ago, was because Other absentees of consequence in the organiza

"some of us had been asked, requested and earnestly urged by men high in influence in the party to do so." There were two kinds of men in every party, he said One kind preferred the strong hand of authority; they wanted to belong to a strong organization where the will of the few governed the many. The majority, he believed, preferred this kind of party government. But there were others, a large body, though the minority, perhaps, who could not and would not endure such a condition of things. In New-York these men were strongly Democratic in their feelings, but they would not be bound by party usages. The question was for the committee and the convention to decide. Was it well for such a faction to be represented in the party counsels of the State? He didn't pretend that his position was a logical one from the organization point of view, but the sentiment he and his associates represented meant a great many votes for the Democratic party. Their usefulness to the party, he spid, consisted in the fact that they did represent that sentiment. The contestants rested their case at the end of Mr. Fairchild's speech.

TAMMANY'S SIDE PRESENTED.

TAMMANY'S SIDE PRESENTED.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, who directed the Tammany side of the fight, was then asked how many speakers the sitting delegates had. "Four, probably." he said, and called on ex-Police Justice Grady to open for the defence. The ex-Justice is Grady to open for the defence. The ex-Justice is mourning the loss of \$8,000 a year as one of the results of the reform victory in New-York last fall, and he was particularly sore on the State Democracy. He told the kind of a fight the reformers had put up last fall, and an angry glint shot from his eye as he turned as though prepared to make a tigerish spring on Fairchild, Wheeler, Peckham, Scott and their associates. His wrath, however, was spent in bitter invective and sarcastic ridicule, as he told how they knifed and scalped the candidates on the Democratic ticket from Governor down. These men charge us with coming here brandishing bloody tomaand scalped the candidates on the Democratic ticket from Governor down. "These men charge us with coming here brandishing bloody tomahawks and seeking political scalps," roared Grady. "But they are not here looking for scalps. They have them already dangling from their beits." This allusion to the success of the movement for honest government in New-York last fall and the way the Power of Removal bill had been used to strip Tammany of the city offices set the whole assembly into a roar. Grady continued to appeal in behalf of the 109,000 Democrats of New-York who had stood firmly by the Democratic ticket when the Fairchild Democratic Democratic ticket who had stood firmly by the Democratic ticket when the Fairchild Democrats had turned in with the Republicans and other anti-Tammany organizations to defeat the regular ticket. The Tammanyites and their sympathizers gave three cheers to Grady at the close

of his speech.

When he got through Mr. Fairchild and Mr. When he got through Mr. Fairchid and Mr. Peckham held a whispered conversation almost under Hill's nose, and decided not to make a reply to Grady. Ex-Mayor Gilroy said that if the contestants had no reply to make the sitting delegates would submit no further argument. Ex-Chamberlain Crain, Colonel Gardiner, Maurice F. Holahan and one or two others were thus deprived of the opportunity of de-livering carefully prepared eulogies on Tam-

THE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

Senator Hill then arose and in a hoarse voice moved that the committee go into executive session. The Senator's motion was promptly adopted. After two hours of secret discussion the committee decided to grant to the State Democracy representation of one-fifth of the delegation, instead of one-third, as fifth of the delegation, instead of one-third, as Senator Hill has urged. This arrangement would give to the Fairchild men 21 out of the 105 delegates from New-York, leaving to Tammany 84 delegates. Had Hill's plan been adopted the delegation would have stood 35 Grace to 70 Tammany men. The committee's decision is unsatisfactory to both sides, and an old-time shindy in the convention to-morrow is predicted.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OPENING AND PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

DECORATIONS OF THE HALL AND ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES-HILL AND CROKER

tions. The Democratic party of late years likes to appear to be intensely patriotic, and extensive use is therefore made of the red, white and blue colors in various shapes adorned the stage, the walls, the celling and the gallery, as though the impress the present generation with the fervid, undying and eternal patriotism of the party. The profuseness of the display of bunting today was in marked contrast with the simple adornment of the convention hall at Saratoga, where a few handsome American flags sufficed where a few handsome American hags sumced He was to recall the record of the Republican party in He refus peace and war. The main difference between the Tammany decoration of the Wigwam on the Fourth and the hall of the Democratic Convention to-day was the exceeding cheapness apparent in the latter. The star, the newly adopted Democratic emblem for the ballot, occupied a conspicuous piace in front of the stage, but its designer had evidently arranged it in materials taken from a Syracuse bargain counter. It was probably intended to be a big, imposing affair, and stood five or six feet high from the floor, but its faded colors, clumsy construction and general suggestion of dilapidation prevented its arousing the sentiments of pride and satisfaction which were probably hoped for when the

order was given to build it.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS. The hall, which is a large, oblong building, capable of holding 3,590 to 4,000 persons, is at James and Pearl sts. It began to fill slowly half an hour before noon. Delegates came in little groups most of them smoking cigars of more or less inferiority, and wearing badges of all hues and descriptions which informed spectators whence the delegate halled. Secretary Defreest, who had taken his place behind a big table on the platform, soon became annoyed at the volumes of ill-smelling tobacco smoke which settled in heavy clouds over the heads of the assembling Democrats. "Gentlemen are requested not to smoke in the hall." he called out from his perch. Where does yes want us to smoke?" retorted # was puffing away at an ill-smelling "toby," secretary looked displeased, but the next time he tioned in the gallery at the rear of the house When ex-Governor Flower arrived, with a part of the Jefferson County delegation, a perfunctory sort of cheer went up. This was the only demonstration of the session until the temporary chairman began to mention in his speech some Democratic notables, living and dead. The most noted men connected with the organization in the his from at the Yates, and "Larry" Fassett, that he was miffed at the action of the Albany delegation in naming ex-Congressman Charles Tracey as its member of the Committee on Platform. Mr. Hill has a distinct recollection of how Mr. Tracey, at a former convention, interfered on the rilver question. He also recalled the fact that Mr. Tracey is an earnest Catholic, and that he is believed to have pronounced views regarding the desecration of Sunday, and might again do some interfering. In spite of the Senator's objections. Mr. Tracey was named for the place. the very one, the Senator believed, where Mr. Tracey could do the greatest damage. Mr. Hill's failure to go to the convention to-day was therefore attributed by many to his disgust with the Albany people Ill health was the only explanation given of William R. Grace's failure to ap-

who found out, after crossing the ocean just at the proper time and having his retainers in the XXth Assembly District elect him a dele gate after his arrival in New-York, that he did not intend to go to the convention, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, whose reported excuse for not coming was that he couldn't get away from his business cares in the city. Some of Mr. Grant's friends said that his absence was due to the neglect or refusal of the Tammany "Steering Committee" to act on his recent suggestion for the appointment of a committee of 100 Democrats of standing as a Tammany Hall Advisory Committee. "There are many sorry men in this delegation to-day," said a Wigwain leader after the adjournment of the convention, "that Grant's advice was not followed. Had this been done we would not now be in the position we are to-day. We might have taken a position behind this committee—figureheads though they might be and David B. Hill could not have harmed us, for half the men he is now using to make the fight on us would have been on that committee." gate after his arrival in New-York, that he did

THE REGULARS TO THE FRONT As usual, Tammany and the Kings County egulars had front seats and the "Cuckoos" of New-York and Kings counties were placed back right and left of the middle aisle. Ex-Mayor Giloy, with ex-Police Commissioners Martin and roy, with ex-Police Commissioners Martin and Sreehan, ex-Corporation Counsel Clark, ex-Sheriff Sexton, Congressman Sulzer, Senator Cantor, ex-Police Justice Mahon, ex-Sheriff's Counsel Sti-lings, ex-County Clerk Keenan, ex-Tax Commis-sioner Whalen, ex-Commissioner Daly and a score of other "exs" had prominent seats. Ex-Post-parates Cenaral Wilson S. Bissell sat with his sioner Whalen, ex-Commissioner Daly and a score of other "exs" had prominent seats. Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell sat with his fellow-delegates of Eric County. Ex-Congressman Henry W. Bentley, of Oswego: Samuel A. Beardsley, of Oneida, and ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, of Onondaga, had places in their respective delegations. Charles S. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler, Francis M. Scott, Maurice J. Power, Colonel R. Grier Monroe, William F. Grote and others of the "contesting" delegation of New-York were visible in the rear of the Taumany'tes. The Rev. A. H. Fahnestock, pastor of the First Ward Presbyterian Church, of this city, offered prayer, after James W. Hinkley, of Dutchess County, as chairman of the State Committee, had called for order. Mr. Fahnestock sald in his prayer: "We believe that there are men of integrity, God-fearing men here," as though doubiful how strong he ought to make the assertion, and prayed that "our motitives as well as the cuttages." nere, as though doubtful how strong he ought to make the assertion, and prayed that "our mo-tives as well as the outward form of our action may be regarded favorably by the Almighty," This was thought by some onlookers to be an allusion to the expected two-faced plank on the ex-

cise question.

Secretary Defreest called the roll of the delegates. The only name cheered was that of Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, the Independent leader, who got a vigorous round of applause. Chairman Hinkley announced the settlement of the Kings County representation by the State Committee last night on the basis of two-thirds for the McLaughlinites and one-third for the Shepardites, and a resolution was adopted on ex-Mayor Gilroy's motion requiring that in the event of a rollicall being made the first two names of the regulars and the first name of the independents in each Assembly district should be called. Mr. Hinkley then told the convention of the recommendation by the State Committee for its enlargement, making the fifty Senate districts of the State Instead of the thirty-four Congress districts the basis of representation, and on his mothe State instead of the thirty-four Congress di-ricts the basis of representation, and on his mo-lon the recommendation was concurred in.

Perry Belmont's designation to be the temporary chairman was aproved, and Mr. Hinkley appointed Daniel N. Lockwood, of Erie, and Oscar P. Potter, of Kings, to conduct Mr. Belmont to P. Potter, of Kings, to conduct Mr. Belmont to the platform. Mr. Belmont is not an impressive speaker, and he failed to secure much applicate for what he intended to be telling points in his address. It has been currently reported here for a day or two that, although Perry had subscribed \$50,000 to Mr. Hill's campaign fund on receiving assurances that the honor of the temporary chairmanship would be conferred on him, Mr. Hill insisted on seeing and revising Mr. Belmont's speech. It is generally known that he read the document to Mr. Hill last night in the latter's room in the Yates House. In the light of this statement the lavish praise which Mr. Belmont showered on the senior Senator to-day is suggestive. Nobody believes, howover, that Perry will get a rebate on his handsome subscription. The presence of many more Cleveland men in the convention to-day than in the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga last year, when the nomination for Governor was "forced" on Mr. Hill, was shown in the great demonstration which followed Mr. Belmont's reference to the President. The applause was so significant and prolonged as to startle the thick-and-thin Hill contingent with the possibility of a third-term stampede. They therefore undertook when the speaker next alluded to Senator Hill to outdo the Cleveland hurrah. It is doubtful if they succeeded. Mr. Belmont spoke in part as follows:

We have met under brighter political skies than

We have met under brighter political skies than were above us when we assembled at Saratoga a year ago. Then the Democratic gloom was indeed ominous. Even candidates were few. Our excellent Governor, Mr. Flower, entitled by custom to a renomination, had, in a public letter, declined it. The convention adjourned its deliberations in order to ascertain the intention of one of the most popular Democrats, Mr. Whitney, then arriving from Europe, but he, too, by controlling personal reasons, was constrained to forego a nomination. Other Democrats also declined to be candidates. You all remember what then took place. The senior Senator of this State was the chairman of your convention. He was nominated by acclamation for Governor, He was nominated by acclamation for Governor, A call of the roll was then ordered, and every delegate repeated his vote for the Senator who had four years yet to serve, who had been Governor during seven years, and who, of course, preferred not to again enter upon the labors of that office. He peremptorily declined to take the unsolicited and unexpected nomination. The convention did not even listen to the refusal, but immediately adjourned, after adopting a resolution empowering the State Committee to fill any vacancies thereafter occurring in the State ticket.

Index all these adverse circumstances, your candidate did not leave the Democracy without a standard-bearer. He did not refuse to be temporarily submerged with his party upon issues which he had neither promoted, framed nor raised, but he accepted the leadership of a forlorn hope to which he had been assigned against his will and wish. Till the ballot-boxes closed at sundown of Election Day, he made every possible sacrifice in the cause of the party of his association and affection. Every day he unfoided the real issues of the cauvass before vast andiences. Foe, as well as friend, has borne testimony to the power and vigorous eloquence with which he carried your banner in every county of the State. He accepted the results as a loyal We have met under brighter political skies than

REFORM OF THE EXCISE LAW. As to our own State, there is need of immediate reform of certain features of our excise laws. Reent misconstruction of their provisions, coupled uch official tyranny and absurdity. The clauses of the existing law most in need of modification were first put into the statute-book nearly a half century



The contrast between sharply marked as that be tween darkness and light. The sufferings of disease possible and perfect health place existence a bright and happy one.

The truest thing about disease is that most of it is needless. Nine-tenths very simple remedies.

Even that most dreadful malady, consumption, can be cured in 98 cases out of a hundred, if it be treated in its early stages with Dr. Pierce's

Colden Medical Discovery.

Consumption is a disease caused by impurity of Consumption is a disease caused by impurity of the blood, and the first thing to be done in its treatment is to make the blood pure, rich and wholesome. That is half the lattle. The other half is the impregnation of the blood with clean-ing, healing, invigorating medicines. The "Gold-en Medical Discovery" does both. It first puts the whole digestive system into perfect order, rids it of all impurities and from the vantage ground so gained, reaches out to every fiber of the body and restores all to perfect vigor. It cures many diseases, simply because many diseases spring from a set of common causes. The same dis-order may lead to different symptoms in different people. What might be only a little indiges-tion in one person, may combine with a slight cold in another and result in consumption. A treatment that tones up the whole system is always the safest. A medicine that is good for always the satest. A membrane to cure ordinary diseases. Six cents in stamps with this notice, sent to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring a large 160 page book. It contains photographs and large 160 page book. It contains photographs and letters from hundreds who have been cured by

ORIENTAL RUGS.

The Largest and Choicest Collection

EVER SEEN IN AMERICA

Modern and Antique. VAN GAASBEEK & ARKELL.

Broadway, 22d St. and 5th Ave.

classes, has indicated "Home Rule in Excise" as an appropriate remedy.

At present the Mayor of the city of New-York is supreme in the appointment of Excise Commissioners, who may grant to applicants any of the specified kind of licenses and no others, but when there has been by refusing a license an abuse of the discretion reposed in the Commissioners, a court may compel the granting of the license. The State law does not permit the great cities to decide what their excise laws shall be, but the courts hold, I believe, that towns and villages in the State have to a certain extent an option to regulate the subject as a right of local self-government. They can absolutely determine whether there shall be licenses or no licenses whatever, through the election of their excise commissioners, and therefore towns and villages have now virtually local option except in reference to the sale of beverages on Sunday.

If it be the law that towns and villages have now virtually local option except in reference to the sale of beverages on Sunday.

If it be the saw that towns and villages have that power, it seems intensely unjust that the electors of the great cities of the State shall not, under "Home Rule in Excise," have a power, conferred on them by the State, to decide in some degree what their excise laws and Sunday laws shall be. As it is now, the voters of the city of New-York cannot control the management of the temperance question in their own city, even as much as voters in towns and villages can control it therein. New-York City cannot vote for the kind of Excise Commissioners it prefers. It cannot decide what licenses, if any, it will grant, or, excepting within narrow limits, the tax thereon. The absurdity of such a law is manifest when, according to the construction seriously and resolutely insisted upon in our great cosmopolitan city of New-York, it cannot give a license to Governor Morton or Mayor Strong to offer in their houses in the city a glass of wine on Sunday to any one who may be dining with them. It

with more partisan zeal and more desire for puslicity than common sense, might in this State suddenly take it into his head to enforce literally and
harshly the really obsolete general-property tax
iaw, now standing unrepealed on the New-York
statute-book. He could plead his duty to execute
all laws. But what would be the feeling in this
State should everybody be suddenly compelled to
submit to inspection, appraisement, assessment at
a fair value, and taxation, every taxable article of
every sort in his or her possession situated in NewYork? It might well nigh provoke a riot. No one
pretends that the New-York tax law is literally enforced anywhere in the State.

Probably few voters in our State outside the
ranks of the Prohibition party, with its 39,090 or
49,090 ballots really believe that the resisting willpower of confirmed sots, habitual drunkards or
unfortunate victims of alcoholism, can be restored
or imparted by an excise law; yet none of us are
backward in admitting the evils of drunkenness,
and the possibility of diminishing it by wise legislative and administrative means. What Democrats
seek is legislation based on facts, experience and
common sense. They would reconcile the promotion of sobriety by the State with proper personal
freedom for those not intemperate. They cannot
and do not go along with the Puritan temper and
tradition which upholds a grinding tyranny in the
name of morality and religion, and yet they would
try to regulate the sale of any article which, if improperly consumed, rapidly turns a man or woman
into a nuisance or a criminal. They would not
maintain the power of forcing licenses into cities
and towns where they are not desired, nor, on the
other hand, would they enable a "prohibition" minorlty or hysterical executive officers to enslave
the sober members of either of the two great
parties in the State. Individual liberty at our fireside must not be taken away. Inducements to
drunkenness may be wisever emoved but the legitmate desire for the moderate use of the churches, the brewers and the saloons, should act together, formulate, vote for and enforce a reasonable excise law. Sobriety is very important, but not more important than is personal freedom for sober men to buy, eat, drink and do what pleases them, if it does not infringe on the rights of others.

NEW-YORK ALWAYS FOR SOUND MONEY. Not only has the New-York Democracy for the last twenty years declared itself and thrown its influence for tariff reform, administrative reform and currency reform, but it has never failed to vindicate sound finance. It stood inflexibly by Jackson in his contest with the "Bank" in his truggle for specie payments, and with Van Buren for the independent sub-treasury against a Whig National bank, as a regulator of Federal currency,

struggle for specie payments, and with Van Buren for the independent sub-treasury against a Whig National bank, as a regulator of Federal currency, a fiscal agent and a depository of Government money. When a quarter of a century later came the degradation of the money of the Constitution by the injection of legal tender greenback currency, the New-York Democracy was loud in condemation. It thereupon commended, as the platform of 1873 sets forth, the first decision of the Supreme Court forbidding the application of the Greenback law to antecedent debts requiring payment in coin. It condemned the Republican greenback inflation bill of 1874, which President Grant vetoed under New-York influence. The object of the financial portions of the St. Louis Democratic platform "as good as gold." The New-York Democracy had no hand in the coinage egislation and greenback releasue of 1878, nor in the Treasury bank contrivances perfected by Secretary Sherman on a Whig model during the Hayes Administration.

In February, 1885, it was a Democratic Presidentelect, Mr. Cleveland, who, by a timely letter, warned the country that under the working of the Bland-Affison law the two metals were in danger of "parting company," and gave the warning in hope that the outgoing Congress would repeal the Silver Purchase law. It was his Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, who, in 1885 and 1886, urged Congress to repeal the Bland-Affison law in the interest of international bimetallism, such himefallism to come by what has been aptity described as the "international route," ever since advocated by Democratic leaders in New-York, who also demand the payment and final externination of the unconstitutional greenback. When a Republican Congress in 1890 had inserted in the "Sherman law" the worst features of legal tender greenbackism. Treasury silver purchasing and Treasury bank redemption, it was the New-York Democratic Patentee, which denunciation reappeared in the Mensel of the "lower of the observation of the result of the "coward

fifty or one nundred, and, in the case of the West Shore bonds, nearly five hundred years to run be-fore maturity, the shability and constancy of the dollar of payment are of the utmost importance. In large quantities of these cylcheres of debt only the word "dollars" is used without any adjective or phrase of description.

REPLYING TO SENATOR SHERMAN.

in a recent speech at Springfield. Ohlo, Senator rency, and then as condemning the Cieveland Administration because as he says, it has increased Administration because as he says, it has increased the public debt "over \$165,000,000, and that increase will continue while that party is in power."
What are the facts? When the Republican party obtained Federal power in March, 1861, the Government had none other than coined legal-tender money. Since Jackson destroyed "the bank" and made its revival "an obsolete idea," there had been no other money. In 1861 there was free bimetallic coinage. Then silver was \$1.35 an ounce; now if is 57 cents. Then any individual taking gold, or silver, to our mints, could have it freely coined into standard money, but, since 1873 silver has been coinable only for the Treasury. The Republican party authorised the emission, for the first time in the history of the Government under the pres-

jaunt. The best of everything; and war paint always on for a tilt at prices. Carpet scissors worn out cutting 77c. Velvets. Then there's the

SAVONNERIES

-a French creation. Would be like an Axminster, if it wasn't from 25 to 50 per cent. better, and just as cheap; the designs are startling everybody—they're so pretty, neat and new.

COLUMBIANS

1 yard wide, all wool-self colorings. Columbians are also a new floor covering; they are very taking-just as practicaland of course cheap . . .

A Leopard, a Tiger or a Bear might startle one. The only thing startling in the Rugs made from their respective hides is the price—a peculiar one . . . 3.89

We have Furniture, too-but

(Near Union Square).

A CONCENTRATED LIQUID OF

ent Constitution, of United States notes made legal tender in payment of all private debts, which legal-tender clause the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional as to antecedent debts, but, on reargument before a court with two new Republican judges, that decision was reversed. Then the Republican party, by a 10 per cent tax, which was pronounced unconstitutional by a strong majority of the Supreme Court, led by Justice Nelson, of New-York, swept all State oank issues out of existence to make room for National bank notes. Dusing many years those greenbacks and banknoted were inconvertible into coin, and, as Senator Mills of Texas, has recently shown, "pobbed wage-earners of more than half their earnings." They doubled, as the best experts estimate, the cost of the In 1875, the Republican party and the law held.

In 1875, the Republican party and the law held out the promise of paying and exterminating in 1879 the greenback debt. It was not done, but, on the contrary, the law of 1878 made it uniawful to cancel or retire any more greenbacks, and, even after payment, the Treasury was commanded to reissue them, pay them out, and keep them in circulation. In like manner, the Sherman law of 1890 required the redeemed Sherman greenbacks to be reissued. That "endless chain" of redemption is at the bottom of our present currency and gold trouble.

is at the bottom of our present currency and trouble.

The Republican party began in 1878 the Treasury purchasing and coining of silver dollars, and enlarged the operations in 1890, by which some 45, 100,000 of silver dollars have been coined. Those silver dollars manufactured by the Treasury under the Sherman law, cost on an average 71% cents each. To-day they can be made for 52 cents. They were solid or paid out, by the Treasury for a dollar each. Besides some \$80,000,000 of subsidary silver coins of even less worth, there have been issued under the Sherman law \$150,00,000 of new greenback debt in payment for the purchased silver.

issued under the Sherman law \$130,000,000 of greenback debt in payment for the purchased greenback debt in payment for the purchased gilver.

The law having authorized private owners of the silver dollars to deposit them in the Treasury and receive therefore certificates payable on demand in silver dollars, some \$330,000,000 of these certificates are outstanding, and have by executive order been made redeemable on demand in gold. Thus there are now some \$330,000,000 of Republican-made paper dollars to be perpetually redeemed in gold on demand and then reissued to be again redeemed.

That Secretary Sherman describes as "truly American currency" manufactured by the Republican party. He omitted to say that "the truly American currency" and McKinleyism have been the arch enemies of our finances; that, combined with the law which bears his name, they produced in 1853 one of the most unnecessary, devastating and cruel panics and business depressions known in our annals, which came because of the general belief that the Treasury could not long continue to redeem in gold on demand the outstanding \$60.000,000 of greenbacks and the \$330,000.000 of silver certificates, to say nothing of the National bank notes. Hence the repeal of Senator Sherman's law of 1890! His "truly American currency" of Republican manufacture has annually during the last two years, cost the Government eighty millions to get the gold for the "endless chain" of redeemption.

NEW-YORK A DEMOCRATIC STATE,

It cannot be necessary to enlarge in this present on the advantages and usefulness of Government by party. More than any other one thing it has made the political institutions of the English speaking people what those institutions are to-day. people what those institutions are to-day. It has been the safeguard of the personal, civil and religious liberties of which we are happily the possessors. When party spirit and fidelity thereto begin to decay, the decadence of what we value most in our country may also begin. The essential quality of sovernment by party is, that the minority shall be obedient and loyal to the majority; that properly constituted National conventions shall rule in all National affairs. State conventions shall be a majority rule in State affairs, and local conventions in local affairs. State conventions shall be a majority rule in State affairs, and local conventions in local affairs. On any other conditions a party will be powerless. No expert in the organication by all its members. On any other conditions a party will be powerless. No expert in the political weather to-day will question the soundness of the proposition that if all the New-York voters who weather to-day will question the soundness of the proposition that if all the New-York voters who weather to-day will vote the same ticket rext November, the next Senate and Assembly will be Democratic. Why cannot that alliance of fusion be had? Let us see to it that we do nothing here to hinder, but everything to promote so desirable a result. Let us begin the foundation of the great work we have before us, by harmonious and wise action in order that victory may enter in, and abide with us. When that has been done then let all of us vote next November as Democrats for State officers, Senators and Assemblymen.

In the advance copy of Mr. Belmont's speech been the safeguard of the personal, civil and re-

In the advance copy of Mr. Belmont's speech furnished to the press he quoted the following among other planks taken from the Democratic platform of 1874, which he declared were applicable to the issues before the country to-day; Twelfth-The Presidency a public trust, not a pri-

It was noticed that in delivering the speech before the convention he omitted that plank. Charles S. Fairchild presented a notice of the

Continued on Seventh Page.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.